The Issues Upon Which the Battle Will be Fought Discussed.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

The letter of ex-President Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States has been made public. It is as follows: To the Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee etc.:

To the Hon. William L. Wilson and others, Committee etc.:
GENTLEMEN—In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plaining and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our Government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our Government can be asceriained and by which the justice and be asceriained and by which the justice and thonesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americans must pronounce these false and

mischievous.

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free Government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the Government itself, is a betrayal of the neonle's trust. the people's trust.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great Nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of National objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings

and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our Government, and

purpose of maintaining our Government and furnishing the means for the accomplishfurnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplies by a correct application of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly stricts economy in public expendits.

ioins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate pub-lic uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper ad-

the necessities of a careful and proper administration of Government.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent-of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriance by selfishness and greed of patri-otic sentiment, that its statement would rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously alured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for Naciple. Never have honest desire for Ma-tional growth, patriotic devotion to country, and sincere regard for those who toil, be so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries the plea that our infant industries should be forstered, did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an Auserican system, the conclaim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an Auserican system, the con-tinuance of which is necessary to order that high wages may be paid to our workingmen and a home market be provided for our farm

mand a nome market be provided for our farm products.

These pretences should no longer deceive.
The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are preminently proud. It is also true that while our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defand the themselves. our workingmen and farmers can, the least of all our people, defend the themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized co-correction still waits for a division of the operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to

Support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the Government tramples on the doors of the Government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to camorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rect.

and weaken popular confidence in the rectade of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the whole is eight and any ity which is the life of irit of right and equity which is the life o

our Republic; and we shall fail to reach our National destiny if greed an I selfishness lead Recognizing these truths, the National D. morrier will seek by the confestion of her ple the blessings due them from the Govern-ment they support, to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and National oride, and to point out a fair field where prosper-

ous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmos-phere of American industry, ingenuity and inte'ligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the grant-ing of discriminating and unfair governing of discriminating and unfair govern-mental aid to private ventures, we wage no mental and to private ventures, we waze no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages

of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation

of free trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepre sentation of our motives and purposes, insti-gated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests: and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

The administration and management of

our Government depend upon the popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore the that will, not its master. Therefore the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through Federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their Government. Such on attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendency of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power, we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume

est money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's cur-rency, National or State—whether gold, rency. National or State—whether gold, silver or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and afficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered

should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much

arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Public officials are the agents of the people. It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of Government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public emstation and condition of American its is recognized in the distribution of public em-ployment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affilia-tion to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument.

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their Government. Therefore all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service: But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and uninvitated by demagogic man. This is due to those whose worthy by ill desert and uninvitiated by demagogic use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and

them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged. A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our National characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and This hospitable senti ment is not violated, however, by careful and resonable regulations for the protec-tion of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have n appreciation of our institutions and whose ence among us is a menace to peace and

The importance of the construction of the The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to govern-

mental approval and enforcement.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sedulous care for the things which are directly and pal ably related to their material interests, out they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our National pride and maintaining our National honor. Both their material interests and their National pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian Exposition;

and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their Gov-ernment to insure in the grandeur of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American restriction of American patriotism.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner,

In an imperfect and incomplete manner. I have thus endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intentions of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that Democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our Government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in honely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought, and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though e stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a pub-lic servant leaves no excuse for misunder-standing my belief and position on the ques-

standing my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

If the action of the Convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen. I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored Nation. Yours very truly.

GROVER CLEVELAND. GROVER CLEVELAND. Very truly, GROVER CLEVEL. GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1592.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TICKET

For President, Victoria Woodhull Martin; Vice-President, Mrs. Stowe. In 'he parlors of the Willard Hote', at Washington, under the call of April 26th, a National Convention of woman suffragists

was held, under the direction of delegates from Victoria Leagues of the different States. Mrs. Anna M. Parker, of St. Louis, Mc., was called to the chair, and Elizabeth Powers. Providence, R. I., acted as Secretary. Twenty-eight States were repre-

retarc. Twenty-eight States were represented by fit ty nelegates.
On motion of Mrs. Windish, of New York City, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin, of New York and Lon on, was nominated for resident of the United States, and Mrs. Marv L. Stowe, of California, was nominated for Vice President. The platform reads as follows: follows:

Whereas, Under the fourteenth amendment no citizen is deprived of the franchise through law, but by custom and habit; therefore, be it nerstors, be it Resolved. That we, the representative

women of America, ask the officers in charge of the election precincts through the United States in the coming campaign to give us the opportunity to cast our ballots on the first Tuesday in November, 1892, for our

candidates.

Resolved, That by the united efforts of the women voters of this Nation we will drive anarchy, crime, insanity and drunken-ness from our midst by our humanitarian efforts, backed by the ballot.

BACK FROM GREENLAND.

The Peary Arctic Expedition Arrives at Philadelphia.

The Valuable Discoveries Made by the Daring Explorer.



A dispatch from Philadelphia, Penn. says: Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy, the most successful of explorers of the icy wastes of Greenland, and his brave and faithfut wife are back to the country for which they have won fame by making the highest discoveries in that ice bound land.

The steamer Kite with Lieutenant Peary

and party on board arrived at the Break-water during the night and the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences started down the bay next day on the tug Altoona to meet her.

down the bay next day on the tig Altoona to meet her.

At daybreak the Kite started up the bay and was met by the Altoona and saluted with cheers from the crowd on board her.

At the Lazaretto the Kite stopped and was examined by the health officer. It was feared that she would be detained, at least for some hours, as the Quarantine regulations are represented. for some nours, as the Quarantine regula-tions now are very strict. These fears, how-ever, turned out to be groundless, as she was promptly passed, having no sickness on board and coming from clean ports in a

On the way up the river the little barken-tine was saluted by shricking whistles and

dipping ensigns.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the pier at
Philadelphia to greet the explorers, and
when the little vessel was safely docked at
noon and Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary were recognized there was prolonged cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

Especial interest was taken by the crowd in Mrs. Peary, who smiled and bowed pleasant the welcome. Both the

antly in response to the welcome. Both the Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary look well, as do the other members of the expedition and of

the rescuing party.

Lieutenant Peary left for Washington during the afternoon to remain several days before returning to make his report to the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Arrangements have been made for an elaborate reception to Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary, but no date has been fixed nor will be until they are consulted.



The results of the Peary Expedition have been made known partially by letters and dispatches from St. John's, New Foundland, These tell that Lieutenant Peary has gained for America another laurel in the field of ex-ploration, but his scientific records and ob-servations will have to be carefully collated and examined before the full value can be

and examined before the 1th value can be ascertained.

The expedition consisted of Lieutenant and Mrs. R. E. Peary, Danadon Gimon, E. Astrup, Dr. F. A. Cook, Mat Henson and Professor J. M. Vernosff.

Peary sailed in the Kue from New York on June 9, arriving at Disco on July 25. After various Arctic trials and tributations, Lieutenant Peary in the meantime having broken his leg, McCormick's Bay, in latitude screens, expenses and degrees forty-five tude seventy-seven degrees forty-five minutes, was reached on July 25. On July minutes, was reached on July 25. On July 27 Peary and his party were put ashore and on July 30 the Kite steamed away.

No special hardships were experienced during the winter, although several members were afflicted with the grip.

No effects of the siege are observable on Mrs. Peary, who battled through the dreary winter days with the full energy of the male

Mrs. Peary, who battled through the dreary winter days with the full energy of the male members of the expedition. The real exploring was done this summer. On the 8th of May the start was made from McCormick's Bay. Four sledges and twenty

Whale Sound dogs were pressed into service for carrying supplies and equipment, the members of the expedition walking. During their traverse of nearly three months over the most inhospitable region of the earth's surface no mishap of any kind was experi-

Most of the journey was made over an unbroken expanse of ice and snow which, ris-ing in gentle sweeps and undulations, at-tained an elevation of 7000 to 8000 feet, falltained an elevation of 7000 to 8000 feet, falling off to the four points of the compass. Travel over this surface was much as Lieutenant Peary had anticipated, easy and devoid of danger. From fifteen to twenty miles were traversed daily and an average of nearly thirty miles during the last days of the journey.

days of the journey.
No traces of human life presented themselves during the entire journey, and sourcely a vestige of animals excepting snow buntings at or about the Humboldt Glacier and sea-gulls, which flitted across the nar-row north. A number of musk oxen were observed and procured beyond the eightieth

Immediately after the return of the Kita in August, 1891, it was realized that it would be n cessary to send a relief expedition after Lieutenant Peary. Professor Heilprin, of the Acalemy, determined to head it, and on July 27 or this year started from New York in the Miranda for St. John's, New Foundland, where the Kite was found. In her the voyage to McLormick Bay was made, Mrs. Peary taken from the winter quarters where her husband had left her and Peary and his companions picked up further down the coast.

further down the coast.

The only casualty to the expedition was
the loss of Professor J. M. Verhoeff, of
Louisville, Ky., who while the Kite lay at McCormick Bay the second time, went out to collect specimens, and, it is supposed, fell into a crevasse, as his body was not re-

Miss Verhooff, a sister of Professor Ver-

hoeff, who failed to return with his fellow ex lorers being reported dead, accompanied the reception committee with her aunt and uncle. They discredit the theory that the missing mineralogist was accidentally killed, and firmly believe that he is even now ex-ploring the interior of Greenland, having voluntarily remained behind.

REPRESENTAVIVES of five tribes of Indians met a few days ago at Kingman, Arizone, to protest against the Government forcibly taking Indian children from their parents and sending them to Eastern schools. They will resist all attempts to take their children to school.

FOREST fires, scald and grasshopers are cau-es given for a short cranberry crop in New Jersey. There is a report to the effect that the increasing practice of spraying fruit trees is thinning out the sparrows.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Four Women Killed in a Mad Stam-

pede in New York City. Four women were trampled to death and many persons injured in a Hebrew synagogue at No. 27 Ludlow street, New York City, as the result of a panic created by a cry of fire during services. An altar took fire from a candle burning upon it. Some one screamed and raised the warning alarm. In an instant there was a rush for the doors by nearly 2500 persons. The stairways were narrow. Many fell. Others tumbled over the prostrate forms

the prostrate forms.
Half of them got out to the street safel, but a woman who weighed 300 pounds feli at the foot of the last flight and those behind

her piled on her.

The house where the panic and fatalities occurred is six stories high, and has an ornate facade and fire eacapes. There are six synagogues in the building, one on each of the six floors. They were crowded with worshipers celebrating the Hebrew New Year.

Most of them were women. The shipers celebrating the Hebrew New Year.
Most of them were women. The
panic occurred at twenty minutes to
10 o'clock, a. m. When the cry
was heard from the synagogue on the third
floor, where the altar caught on fire, the
greatest excitement prevailed. The cry was
taken up by the congregations in the synagogues on the other floors. They also made
a rush for the stairs, and in less time than
it takes to tell it the narrow stairs and hall
were filled with a struggling, surging mass were filled with a struggling, surging mass of persons.
All would have gone well but for the very

stout woman already spoken of who fell in the middle of the lower flight of stairs, rolled to the bottom and barred the escape

rolled to the bottom and barred the escape of all who were behind her.

In thirty seconds over 150 persons had fallen over her, blocking the lower flight of stairs to within two steps of the landing of the second floor, and those who had not been caught in this hu nan jam began to appreciate the folly of acting like lunatics and did what they ought to have done at the start, and sprang to balconies of 29 Ludlow street, got down the fire escapes of the synagogue building, or discovered that the fire scare was a false alarm and waited upstairs.

All this pandemonium reigned in barely three minutes, the time necessary to send out calls for ambulances and a fire alarm.

The firemen recoiled at the sights that were presented. There was a slanting pillar of over 150 men and women packed four deep to the second floor, and from the pillar were thrust appealing hands and arms and each throat was yelling, screaming or importing succor.

were thrust appearing name and it is a ploring succor.

"To break the jam," said Captain Riordan afterward, "from the bottom was impossible. Such an effort would have resulted in the loss of many more lives and would have taken an hour. We ran up ladders to the second floor, sent in the fire companies and began to break the jam from the top. As a man or woman was pulled off the writhing heap he or she was passed up the stairs, and if able to walk, hurried to the upper part of the building. Those injured so as to be unable to move were passed into the front and rear synagogue on the second floor, and two dead women were carried out of the jam in this way. When the bottom of the pile was reached the stout woman, whose fall caused the jam, was picked up black and disfigured, and a young woman of twenty-five or thirty, who appeared to be breathing, was carried to a drug store, but she died on the way.

In all four women were crushed to death and ten persons seriously in jured. A score more were slightly hurt.

P. S. GILMORE DEAD.

The Famous Musician Dies of Heart Disease at St. Louis.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, one of the most famous bandmasters in the world, is dead. Surrounded by his wife, daughter and three spiritual ministers he breathed his last in his room at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. He died of heart disease.
His band was playing at the St. Louis Exposition under the direction of Assistant Director Charles Freudenvoll, and when the sad news was borne them many of the older members broke down and sobbed like child-

The concert was immediately stopped and the audience gathered in groups discussing the sad feature of the exposition.

Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore was born near Patrick Sarsfield Glimore was born near Dublin, Ireland, on Christmas Day, 1829. When eighteen years old Gilmore came to this country. He had scarcely landed when he was asked to become leader of a Boston In 1858 he organized in Boston what has

in 1858 he organized in Boston what has siace been known as Gilmore's band, the with which he has given concerts all over this country and over half of Europe. Gilmore and his band were with Burnside in the Carolinas in the first two years of the war. After the war Gilmore returned to Boston, and there, in 1869, he held the great peace jubilee which made his name famous the bandmasters of the world. It proved so successful that the following year he organized another, of an international character, foreign Nations being asked to character, foreign Nations Franz asked to take part. It was given in a building holding 100,000 prople. The chorus numbered 20,000, and 2000 trained musicians took part. With his jubilee honors thick upon him Mr. Gilmore moved to New York City, and adding to his original organization, formed his famous military band. With this band havisited in 1878 the various capitals of his famous military band. When apitals of he visited in 1878 the various capitals of he visited in 1878 the various capitals of he visited in 1878 the various capitals of himself and his Europe, taking prizes at band concerts in several of them. He made himself and his band especially conspicuous at the Paris Exposition of that year.
Of late years Mr. Gilmore was identified

with the summer concerts at Manhattan Beach. Mr. Gilmore's musical compositions are very numerous, and some of them have given him a wide fame.

SUICIDE OF TWO BROTHERS. They Shoot Each Other and Then Drown Themselves.

At about 4:30 p. m. Garfield and Leo Van Arnam, aged respectively eleven and fifteen years, left their home, about one mile north of Greig, Lawis County, N. Y., to go to their grandfather's. They crossed Black River in a boat, and on their return to the Graig side on the Mc-Connell tarm Garfield accidentally shot his brother with a .2! calibre revolver which they had. Lee obtained possession of the revo.ver and shot his brother, and then both boys committed suicide by jumping into the

river.

A note left by Leo read as follows:

"Garfield shot me accidentally. I shot Garfield. I am sorry. You will find us both in the river opposite of here."

The bodies were recovered from about six feet of water, and an inquest was held by Coroner Reniff. The boys were sons of A. M. Van Arnam, a highly respected citizen.

THE PRICE OF PAPER. It is Advancing in Consequence of

the Prohibition of Rags. Following the example of the paper manufacturers of the United States, the Can-

adian paper makers, who have been in session in Montreal, have decided to advance the price of paper all along the line. The prohibition of rags is responsible for this. The domestic supply of rags has all been secured by traders and held by them for an expected advance in price. In the United States and Canada the home supply of rags is not sufficient to keep the mills roing, and large shipments have been consently comlerge shipments have been constantly com-ing in from Europe. These being cut off, the trade is placed in an extremely difficult Wood pulp has also risen in sympathy

with the advance in rags.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

8324 Cases Investigated by an English Society in the Past Year.

The report of the Society for the British Prevention of Cruelty to Children for 1892 states that 8324 cases have been investigated, involving many instances of horrible cru-

elty.

The report says that cruelty is nowise confined to the poor, while the brutality of drunkards seldom equals the deliberate torture inflicted on children by persons who are

LATER NEWS.

MRS. J. B. TONER and her six-year-old daughter, Annie, were burned to death in their home in Westbury, Long Island. N. Y.

THE woolen mill of Fayles & Jenks at Warren, Mass., and the buildings attached were burned. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The large plant of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., was for the second time within two years partly destroyed by fire. Loss, estimated at \$250,000.

THREE men were drowned in an attempt to run the rapids in the Connecticut River a few miles above Turner's Falls, Mass.

THE freight steamer H. M. Whitney, of the Metropolitan Line, was sunk by collision with the steamer Octo dan, of the Warren Line, in Boston (Mass.) Harbor. That same day the straner Watertown was burnel in Boston Harbor; a woman was fatally injured.

A NUMBER of extensive mountain fires aged from Tin Cup to Texas Creek, Col., and fully twenty square miles of valuable timber land were burned over. THE residence of Samuel Atkinson, near

Telloup, Kan., was struck by lightning, and Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson and their two children were killed. The house was burned.

UNDER the authority conferred by the last naval appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two new vessels for the navy, one a sea-going battle ship of 9000 tons' displacement and one an armored cruiser of 8000 tons' displacement, proposals have been issued by the Navy Department for their construction.

ORDERS have been issued from Washington to have all the vessels of the Bering Sea fiet repaired for sea service immediately upon their arrival at San Francisco. This is done in order to have these ships ready for any emergency in the absence of the vessels of Rear Admiral Gherardi's special squadron.

By the explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Joseph Lalonde at E nbrum Village. Canada, Pierre Stone and J. B. Lazure were instantly killed and five others badly in-

jured. The mill is a total wreck. THE Italian Parliament has been closed by royal decree.

COLONEL A. G. WEISSERT.

Sketch of the New Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.



COLONEL A. G. WEISSERT.

A. G. Weissert, elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Canton, Ohio, August 17, 1844. He attended the schools at Racine, Wis., the State of his adoption. Graduating from the Racine High School, he entered the Uni-versity of Michigan. He was distinguished in his studies and bore off the degree of LL. D. He was admitted to practice in Wisconsin, and was winning fame at the Milwaukee bar when the war broke out. As soon as the tocsin sounded he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, the "Live Eagle" regiment, and shared its fortunes till the battle of Nashville. There he was grievously wounded, receiving a bullet just over the knee, which he still carries. Convalescing sufficiently to rejoin his regiment, he did so on crutches. After four years' gallant service he was brevetted Captain from the date of tae battle of Lake Chicol, Arkansas, Juns 6th, 1864, for meritorious service in that fight, and at the battle of Nashville on December 13th the battle of Nashville on December 13th following, and for extraordinary bravery throughout the Red River expedition. He refused the tender of a West Point capetship by reason of his wound. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic at Madison. Wis., in 1866, and has filled creditibly every post, from comrade and Officer of the Day up to Department Commander. He was Chairman of the Executive Council of the Citizens' Committee that made the of the Citizens' Committee that made the twenty-third National Encampment at Milwaukee a success, and in observance of the custom of giving the Senior Vice-Commandership to the encampment city he received the prize. At the Detroit encampment he received the second highest number of votes for the office to which he has just been elected. In the capacity of Senior Vice-Commander he visited all the departments

OUEEN OF THE TURF.

Nancy Hanks Trots a Mile at Terre Haute in 2:04,

Nancy Hanks a few days ago beat all the world's records by trotting a mile in 2:04 over the Terre Haute (Ind.) regulation track before a great crowd of turimen and spectators from all sections of Indiana that packed the grand stand and lined the track to its fullest capacity. The quarters were 0:31, 1:0234, 1:3234, 2:04. Doble and the mare received a great ovation, and demands for a speech failed to induce the modest Mr. Doble to speak, as he was too overloved for utterance. Starter Walker the modest Mr. Doole to speak, as he was too overjoyed for utterauce. Starter Walker tried to tell the howling throng what Mr. Doble desired to say, but the noise was so tremendous and the enthusiasm so great that not a word could be heard.

that not a word could be heard.

Nancy's mark of 2:04 wins for Doble the prize of \$5000, offered by Robert Eonner, to the trotter that went in 2:05 on a regulation track. Nancy only made one trial and was in the pink of condition. Doble had predicted a new mark for the day on the Terre Haute track, if the day was good and if the mare was all right, and his confidence was more than justified. vas more than justified.

A HUSBAND'S ACT.

He Shoots His Wife, Kills His Mother, and Wounds His Brother-in-Law.

Desanpedro, a painter living in the Passy Quarter of Paris, France, shot his wife, killed his mother, and mortally wounded his brother-in-law a few evenings ago. The killing was done in Desanpedre's home. He did not live happily with his wife, and in the afternoon returned home half drunk. He began abusing mother and wife, and finally struck the latter.

When her brother interfered, Desampedro

When her brother interfered, Desaupedro shouted that they were all in league against him. He threatened to kill them all, and started for a back room where he kept his revolver. His brother-in-law followed him and grappled with him. The painter shook him loose, got the revolver, and shot him in the side. He then caught his wife, who had tested to run down the hellway crowded started to run down the hallway, crowded her back into the room, and shot her in the breast. His mother screamed for help and tried to open a window. He shot her four times in the back and she fell dead.

CARE OF THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Morgan's Report to the Interior Department.

He Recommends That the Indians be Made Self-Supporting.

General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his fourth annual report. The plan of detailing army officers to take charge of Indian agencies is discussed and disapproved. After careful consideration of the subject of law and courts for the Indians, the Commissioner concludes that it is not desirable to formulate any that it is not desirable to formulate any elaborate special system. The rules for the Indian courts have been carefully revised, giving to them larger jurisdiction and placing them on a higher plane. It is thought that these will serve for all practical purposes until the process of allotment is a honogen plated. has been completed.

has been completed.

The report discusses the question, What is an Indian? and coposes the application of the common law principle that the offspring of free persons follow the condition of the father in determining the status of the children born of a white man a citizen of the dren born of a white man, a citizen of the United States, and an Indian woman, his wife. The Commissioner does not think that "oblidren of such parents are, therefore, by birth not Indians, but citizens of the United States." "The law of descent," he says, "must be determined, not after Roman or Earlish precedents but in accordance with English precedent, but in accordance with Indian usage and our American administrative sanction."

There are now in operation, or soon to be opened, twenty large training schools for Indians situated in civilized communities ra-Indians situated in civilized communities remote from the Indian reservation. Three years ago there were eight such institutions. When completed the total capacity of the twenty will be about 5000 pupils. The total enrollment of pupils in all the schools, Government and contract, for the year enting June 30, 1892, was nearly 20,000, an increase of more than 4000 within three years, or more than twenty-live per cent. Four years more at this rate of progress will see practically all Indian children gathered into schools.

schools.

Rapid progress has been made during the year in allotting lands to Indians. A careful survey of the entire work accomplished, in progress, and yet remaining to be done, shows that the allotment of land to all the Indians to whom application of theseveraity law would be for their interest can be completed within the next three or four years, with the possible exception of the Sioux Indians. Reports from Indian agents regarding the effects of allotments upon the Indians are, on the whole, favorable.

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A system has been established on the In.
dian reservations of opening and constructing roads and highways similar to those in dian reservations of opening and content acting roads and highways similar to those in use among civilized communities. The sum of \$200,000 is being expended on the Crow reservation in Montana in the development of a system of irrigation, and more than \$50,000 is being expended for the same purpose on other reservations. An irrigating canal is building through the Fort Hall reservation. Ten thousand head of stock cattle have been purchased and distributed among the Sloux Indians, who are taking a lively interest in stock raising.

Tables are given showing that nearly 2000 Indians receive regular stated wages from the Government for services performed, and that, including those employed at irregular labor, an aggregate sum of nearly \$400,000 s year is paid out for Indian labor. Most of Lendans as it would be by any other class of people.

people.

The Commissioner recommends the grad-

The Commissioner recommends the graft ual reduction of rations until the Government ceases to issue to the Indians anything in the way of food or cotting, and substitutes for such issues cash payments for whatever may be done. He also recommends that the reservation of the Navajors be carefully surveyed, and that steps be impossible that the reservation of the Navajors be carefully surveyed, and that steps be impossible to the reservation of the Navajors because the contract of the Navajors of the Navajor be carefully surveyed, and that steps be immediately taken to construct a system of irrigation that shall render the reservation capable of supporting properly the large body of Navajoes who make it their home.

There has been a decrease in the annual cost of Indian administration, except in the items of the purchase of lands from the Indians and in the matter of education. There has been a steady increase in the amount of money appropriated for schools, but the Commissioner insists, with great earnestness, that this sum should with great earnestness, that this sum should be still further largely and rapidly in-creased. The Commissioner recommends creased. The Commissioner recommends the entire divorcement of Indian affairs from party politics, the enlargement of the authority everywhere of the Commissioner, and the building up everywhere in the Indian service of the merit system.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE woman tramp is increasing. GERMANY has 385 military bands. BRIGANDAGE is increasing in Italy. PHILADELPHIA'S tox-rate is \$18.50 Pritsbung has built a cholera hospital. BI-METALISM is not popular in England. THE cholera scare at New York has died

THE Western Union clears \$5,000,000 a THE apple is likely to be a scarce article

the coming winter. THE new military bill will add 95,000 men to the German army. CONNECTICUT'S peach crop amounted this year to only 65,000 baskets.

Uselessness of a short quarantine has been demonstrated in England. LATE reports make it appear that the hop crop will be short this year. THE German army manouvres were postponed on account of the cholera.

RHODODENDRON has been declared by vote the State flower of Washington. DISCOURAGING accounts are made of the results of the harvest in Great Britain. THE cholera in Europe greatly demoral-ized the 30,000 American tourists still there,

A CHECK for \$314,500, covering the direct tax due Louisiana, has been paid to her Gov-Over thirty-five per cent. of the aliens of Ohio cannot speak or write the English

NOVEMBER 10 has been proclaimed as a day of thanks giving throughout Canada for a bountiful harvest. THE President of the English Chamber of

Commerce has just reported a large falling off in England's export trade. NUMBERS of bears have been slaughtered in the region about Moosehead Lake, Maine, and the local markets are glutted with bear

skins. THE Viceroy at Canton, China, reports the execution within the last year of 10 persons charged with piracy on the coast in that vicinity. An ostrich ten feet high and big in pro-

AN ostrich ten leet high and six hundred miles from Central Africa to Sierra Leone. This gigantic fowl is a present to Queen Victoria from Alimany Salmaden, the great Mohammedan chief, and is the largest and finest

THE Payne Theological Seminary, the first institution of the kind for the education of colored preachers, was formally opened the other day by Bishop Payne of the African Methodist Church. It is located on the campus of the Wilbeforce University, Xenia, Ohio. EVERY one of the 30,000 odd Chinamen

and Chinese women of "Chinatown," San Francisco, has been notified that unless he or she complies with the requirements of the registration law before May 5 next, the delinquent will be arrested and deported from the United States. THE plow said to have been left

standing in the furrow by Gen. Putnam 116 years ago when he rushed to the defense of his country is on exhibition at a hardware store in Danielsonville, Conn. Of the furrow, we regret to say, no trace whatever now remains. THENRY VIII. "IS said to navedrawn

\$2,000 a night as a theatrical attraction in London. This is more than that royal reprobate ever drew in his lifetime.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A PRIFCE drives a Moscow cab. RAILROAD strikes are increasing. OUR telephones employ 8465 persons. TEXTILES are first in Russia industries. CHESTER, Ill., has several female butchers. EXPRESS messengers have organised labor unions in Chicago and St. Louis.

Work has been stopped in the Temescal tin mine of California because of a disagree-

ment as to wages.
The laundry girls of Lozansport, Ind., recently organized a union and marched in a body in the Labor Day parade.

THE Pennsylvania Railway has issued or-ders to all its employes requiring the strict-est cleanliness both as to person and the company's property. LONDON railway refreshment-room bar

maids work from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, and many of them are fed on hashed scraps left on customers' plates. THE corn cutters in the vicinity of Spring-field, Ohio, have formed an association to-fight the patent corn cutting sleds and re-fused to work for farmers using the obnox-

A CIRCULAR issue I by the organized glass-workers of France, who demand the eighthour workday, says that at present their excessive hours keep the undertakers needessly busy. THERE are mills in New England where

shildren work seventy hours per week, and placards are pasted on the walls bearing these legends: "No laughter permitted in this mill." "Children wao sing will be discharged." THE Washington Indians are all afraid of smallpox, and will stay at home this year rather than venture into the hop fields and pick. Consequently a great deal of trouble is being experienced in obtaining enough labor to successfully pick the hops.

labor to successfully pick the nope.

THE Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has just been held in:
Cincinnati. The organization has a membership of about 27,000. The Brotherhood set aside \$28,500 for relief of disabled members and widows and orphans, and protested against the use of military at strikes.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

STANLEY has somewhat retired from the public gaze since his political defeat. Ir is said to be the odd night when Glad-stone is found out of bed after 9 o'clock. LONDON photographers cannot meet the demand for the pictures of "Buffalo Bill."

THE Prince of Wales's gray hair is imitated by his male admirers, who gently powder It is denied that Emperor William, of Germany, is likely to visit the World's Fair

WHITTHER was held in high esteem in England, and the press comments on his career are all eulogistic.

THE estate of the late Daniel Dougherty, the "silver-tongued" orator, of Philadel-phia, is valued at \$140,000. THE nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was fittingly celebrated at Sudapesth. THE Czar's personal expenses are \$0,000,000 a year, which is \$6,200,000 more than Russia's annual appropriation for common

THE Sultan of Morocco owns the most ex-pensive bloycle, the whole of the framework of which is nickel plated, and which cost him \$2000. THE Hon. Hugh McCulloch enjoys the dis-tinction of being the only man who has twice held the office of Secretary of the

United States Treasury.

LLEW LLWYFO, an eminent Welsh poet, musician and litterateur, has, it is said, been compelled in his old age to seek the shelter of the St. Asaph Workhouse.

COLONEL E. I. TALIAPERRO, formerly a lawyer of Alabams, has settled in New York City, where his eminence at the bar with hardly be disputed. He is six feet 5% inches CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, author of many

military novels; R. H. Savage, who wrote "My Official Wife," and Professor Arthur S. Hardy, writer of "But Yet a Weman" and other books, were all cadets together at West Point in 1865. The beautiful and daring young wife of Licutement Peary, who braved the rigors and perils of a winter in the Arctic regions.

and the civilized woman who has been nearer the north pole than has any other of her sex and culture, is said to be only about twenty-three years of age. CAPTAIN THOMAS J. SPENCER, late of the United States Army, and now employed in the Pension Office at Washington, had as

varied an experience at washington, had as varied an experience during the war, probably, as any other Union soldier. He was present in forty-five battles, was captured three times and escaped twice, and saw the inside of seven Contederate prisons. GENERAL JOHN POPE.

He Dies Suddenly at the Ohio Soldiers' Home.

General John Pope, of the United States Army, died a few days ago at the Soldiers' Home, Sandusky, Ohio. The body, after lying in state in the hall of the Administration Building at the Home, where it was viewed by many people, was taken to Major-General John Pope was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1822, and was graduated from West Point at the age of twenty, re-

from West Point at the age of twenty, receiving a commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He served in Florida in 1842-44, and a few years later he assisted in the survey of the north-eastern boundary between the Britisa provinces and the United States. The same year he joined the staff of General Taylor in the Mexican War and was breveted twice for gallant and meritorious conduct. In 1849 Captain Pope had charge of the exploring expedition into Northern Minnesota. At the outbreak of the war he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers by President Lincoln, and was assigned to the command of the District of volunteers by Fresident Lincoln, and was assigned to the command of the District of Northern Missouri. Later, for saveral months, he had command of the Army of the Mississippi and captured New Madrid. For this victory he was made Major-General of Volunteers, and in July, 1862, was created of Volunteers, and in July, 1902, was created Brigadier-General of the regular army and was ordered to the command of the Army of Virginia, from which he retired after the battle of Manassas, or the Second Bull Run, his defeat being attributed at the time to the conduct of General Fitz-John Porter and leading to the court martial of that officer. Then Ganeral Pope was placed in comcer. Then General Pope was placed in com-mand of the Department of the Northwest and conducted a successful campaign against the Sioux. In November, 1884, General Grant asked him to take command of the army operating between Savannah and Cape Fear, but he refused. In March, 1885, he was made a Brevet Major-General 1865, he was made a Brevet Major-General in the regular army for gallant conduct in the capture of Island No. 10, and in April, 1867, he was placed in charge of the Third Military District, which included the States of Alabama, Florida and Georgia. After leaving the South General Pope was placed in command of the Department of Missouri, where he remained until 1883, when he took command of the Department of the Pacific. command of the Department of the Pacific, having obtained in the meanwhile the rank of Major-General, to which he was ga-zetted October 23, 1883. He retired from active service Marca 16, 1886, having reached the age limit of sixty-four.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Seven Lives Lost by the Bursting of a Boiler. A terrible boiler explosion occurred in Force & Dickinson's stave mill at Staples, a

small village on the Leamington and St. Clair Railway, four miles from Comber, Canada. Seven men were instantly killed, one was fatally injured and about twenty others more or less severely hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Some contend that the exploded boiler was old and not fit for use, while one of the employes of the mill says that it was

in good running condition, but that he be-lieves that scales had formed on the plate and interfered with the working of some of the valves. The boiler was carried fully two hundred

feet, passing in its flight between two residences. Bricks and other debris were scattered in all directions, but the houses in the neighborhood escaped with a few broken